Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1991-92

Saskatchewan Social Services

Hon. Janice MacKinnon
Minister

92-06241/

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Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, O.C., S.O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Department of Social Services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1992.

Janice MacKinnon
Minister of Social Services

Honourable Janice MacKinnon
Minister of Social Services

Dear Minister:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Social Services for the year ending March 31, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

Conrad W. Hnatiuk
Deputy Minister

Mission and Mandate

Our Mission

- *To foster independence of people in need through competent and caring service*

Our Mandate

- *To provide financial assistance and related support services to, and promote the self-reliance of, people who cannot maintain their independence*
- *To protect children against abuse, neglect, and abandonment*
- *To provide substitute care for children, youth, and families in need*
- *To provide residential, community, and custodial services for youth in conflict with the law*
- *To promote independent living for persons with mental and physical disabilities*

Legislation

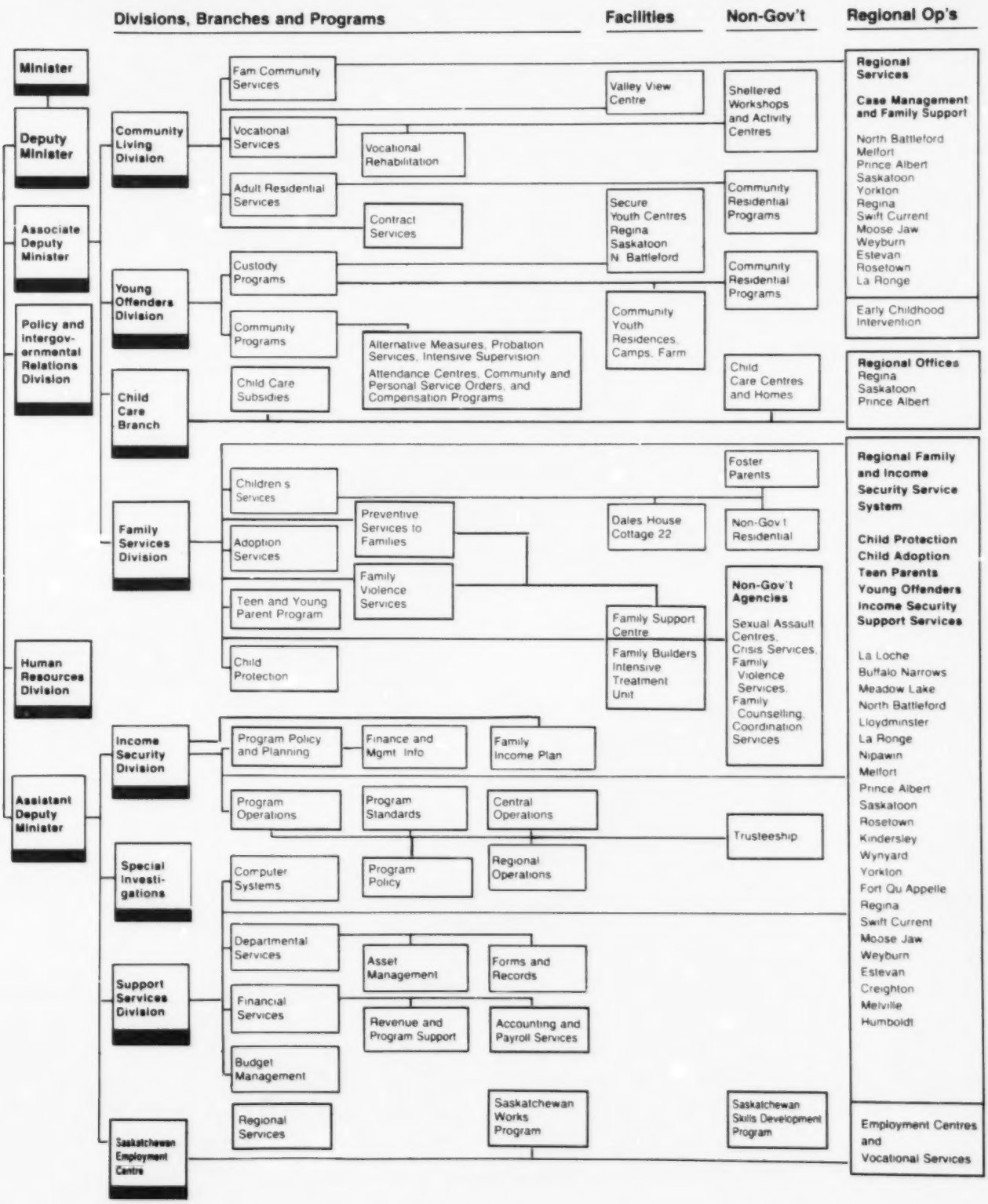
Major Acts Administered by the Department

- The Adoption Act
- The Child and Family Services Act
- The Child Care Act
- The Department of Social Services Act
- The Registered Social Workers Act
- The Rehabilitation Act
- The Residential Services Act (dual authority with Department of Health)
- The Saskatchewan Assistance Act
- The Young Offenders' Services Act

The Department also administers many regulations under these Acts, including:

- The Adoption Regulations
- The Child & Family Services Regulations
- The Child Care Regulations
- The Residential-Service Facility Regulations
- The Private-Service Home Regulations
- The Saskatchewan Assistance Regulations
- The Vocational Rehabilitation Regulations
- The Social Services Care Trust Account Regulations
- The Young Offenders' Services Regulations

Organization



Regions

Uranium City
Stony Rapids
La Loche
Turnor Lake
Southend
Buffalo Narrows
Patuanak
Michel Village
St. George's Hill
North West Region
Ile-a-la-Crosse
Pinehouse
Sandy Bay
Pelican Narrows
Cole Bay
Jans Bay
Beauval
La Ronge
Deschambault Lake
Creighton
Denare Beach
Waskesiu
Timber Bay
North East Region
Cumberland House
Meadow Lake
Green Lake
Big River
St. Walburg
Turtleford
Lloydminster
Spiritwood
Shellbrook
Prince Albert
Hudson Bay
North Battleford
Hafford
Radisson
Unity
Wilkie
Percupine Plain
Rose Valley
Kelvington
Saskatoon
Saskatoon Region
Humboldt
Kerrobert
Biggar
Watrous
Langham
Wynyard
Foam Lake
Canora
Kamsack
Rosetown
Outlook
Kindersley
Elrose
Davidson
Leader
Eston
South West Region
Yorkton
Melville
Wadena
Regina
Regina Region
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Grenfell
Esterhazy
Langenburg
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Carnduff
Estevan
Oxbow
Consul
Climax

Social Services Offices

Central Office

1920 Broad Street 787-3494

Regina Region

South Office:
2240 Albert Street 787-3700
North Office:
155 Albert Street North 787-3531
Family Builders:
2020 Halifax Street 787-9613

Saskatoon Region

First Avenue:
145 - 1st Avenue North 933-7802
Sturdy Stone:
122 - 3rd Avenue North 933-5960
Family Support Centre:
315 Avenue M South 933-7751
Humboldt:
905 - 5th Avenue 682-2088

South West Region

Kindersley:
113 - 2nd Avenue East 463-2033
Moose Jaw:
36 Athabasca Street West 694-3647
110 Ominica Street West 694-3800
Rosetown:
122 - 2nd Avenue West 882-5400
Swift Current:
350 Cheadle Street West 778-8219

South East Region

Estevan:
1219 - 5th Street 634-0730
Fort Qu'Appelle:
177 Seqwun Avenue South 332-3260
Melville:
256 - 2nd Avenue West 728-3777
Weyburn:
110 Souris Avenue N.E. 848-2404
Wynyard:
230 Bosworth Street 554-2577
Yorkton:
72 Smith Street East 786-1300

North West Region

Buffalo Narrows:
Waite Street 235-4312
La Loche:
La Loche Avenue 822-2238
Lloydminster:
4815 - 50th Street 825-6410
Meadow Lake:
201 - 2nd Street West 236-7500
North Battleford:
405 - 1146 - 102nd Street 446-7705

North East Region

Creighton:
1st Street East 688-3487
La Ronge:
1320 La Ronge Avenue 425-4544
Melfort:
107 Crawford Street East 725-6100
Nipawin:
210 - 1st Street East 862-1700
Prince Albert:
800 Central Avenue 953-2345

Youth Facilities

Creighton Youth Residence:
Box 118 688-7569
Kenosee Youth Camp:
Box 699, Carlyle 577-2300
Kilburn Hall:
1302 Kilburn Avenue, Saskatoon . . . 933-5510
North Battleford Youth Centre:
Box 1447 446-7820
Paul Dojack Youth Centre:
Ritter Avenue & Toothill, Regina . . . 787-3561
Prince Albert Youth Residence:
Box 3003 953-3181
Yarrow Youth Farm:
c/o 122 - 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon 933-7259

Community Living Facilities

Community Living Residences:
1302 - 13th Street West, P.A. 763-5100
1304 - 13th Street West, P.A. 763-5115
947 - 7th Street East, P.A. 922-2411
949 - 7th Street East, P.A. 922-6811
Valley View Centre:
Box 1300, Moose Jaw 694-3000

Department Highlights

- In conjunction with the Saskatchewan Foster Families Association, a **review of foster care** began in September 1991, with the final report to be completed in the 1992-93 fiscal year.

- A **public consultation**--*"Changing Directions"*--was undertaken to elicit advice on short term, affordable changes that would improve **delivery of social assistance** in Saskatchewan.

- The **Experienced Mothers** program was extended to North Battleford.

- Social Services and the Metis Society of Saskatchewan co-sponsored the first provincial **Metis Child and Family Services Conference** in Saskatchewan.

- A pilot project for **toddler care** and three new **teen infant centres** were developed in high school settings.

- In December 1991, the **new Prince Albert Youth Residence** opened. The Residence is an 18-bed open custody facility located on the former North Park Centre grounds. The construction cost of the facility was $1.2 million. The Residence provides a significantly improved environment for youth and staff.

- In March 1992, a decision was made to **amalgamate the Family Services and Young Offender Divisions** in order to provide a more integrated approach to services for children, youth, and families. The new division will be called Family and Youth Services. The amalgamation will proceed in 1992-93.

Income Security

- Saskatchewan Assistance Plan
- Family Income Plan
- Employment and Training
    - Saskatchewan Works
    - New Careers Corporation
    - Saskatchewan Skills Development Program

Income Security

The Income Security Division provides income support services for families and individuals who, for various reasons, including disability, ill health, low income, or unemployment, cannot meet their basic needs.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan

The Saskatchewan Assistance Plan is the province's program of basic income support. It operates under The Saskatchewan Assistance Act and supporting Regulations.

The intent of assistance is to lessen, remove, or prevent the causes and effects of poverty and dependency.

The Saskatchewan Assistance Plan provides allowances for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, and required special needs. It also nominates recipients for supplementary health benefits.

At March 31, 1992, there were 30,518 cases receiving financial assistance. This represented 60,426 individuals, of whom 25,059 (41.5%) were children.

1991-92 assistance expenditures totalled $209.4 million. Expenditures are cost-shared with the Federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan Act.

Assistance is provided through the Department's regional service delivery network. The Division had an approved staff complement of 289.5 person years for delivery purposes.

All decisions of the Department respecting client eligibility, benefits, and service under the Plan are subject to appeal by the client. Appeals may be resolved without formal proceedings at the Regional Director level, or clients may choose to have the matter(s) reviewed by an independent Local Appeal Committee. Further appeals may be taken to the Provincial Social Services Appeal Board, whose decision is final.

Family Income Plan

The Family Income Plan provided financial assistance to supplement the resources of low-income families with dependent children; to assist them in meeting the costs of food, shelter, and other necessities; and to enhance future options and opportunities for children. Eligibility is based on annual family income and assets.

At March 31, 1992, there were 2,283 families with 5,181 children receiving benefits.

1991-92 expenditures totalled $5.7 million.

Highlights

The major initiative undertaken by the Division during 1991-92 was the *Changing Directions* consultation process. *Changing Directions* sought public input on short-term, affordable changes that would improve delivery of social assistance in Saskatchewan. In undertaking the consultations, particular emphasis was placed on making the system more understandable, more flexible and sensitive to client needs, eliminating barriers to self-sufficiency, removing discriminatory benefits, and treating clients with dignity and respect.

Changing Directions provided the opportunity to see how those directly affected by the provincial social assistance program perceived program benefits and delivery.

Two hundred and fifty-five individuals and organizations responded. Responses were provided by women's groups, food banks, aboriginal organizations, hospitals, private companies, income security staff, RCMP staff, church groups, and many others.

Reactions were varied. They reflected both general concern for those affected by the program, and particular concerns of the individuals or organizations that responded.

Resulting from the consultations will be a number of policy and program delivery changes.

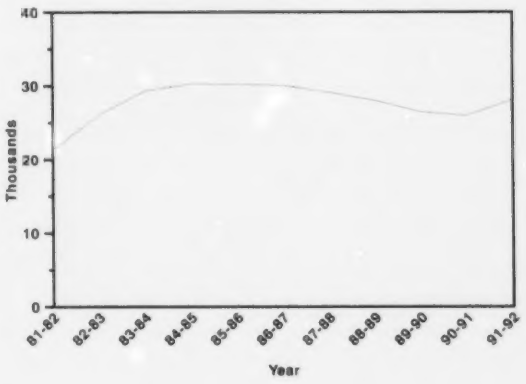
The Division continued improvement of program accountability. During the fiscal year, the program error rate was reduced to 2.5%--considerably lower than the standard target of 4% previously established.

A review of the Saskatchewan Works program was initiated to determine if the program was effective in helping social assistance clients get full-time jobs.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Facts

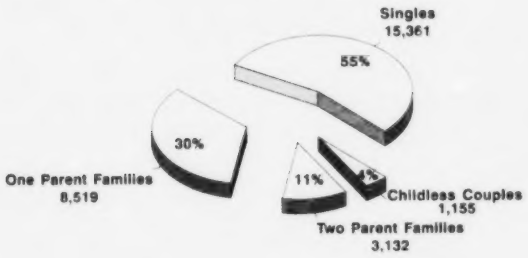
- Caseload remains higher than a decade ago

Average Monthly Caseload
1981-82 to 1991-92



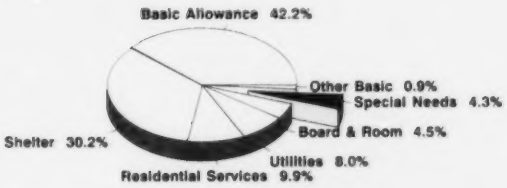
- About 55% of current cases are single persons

Average Monthly Caseload by Family Type
1991-92



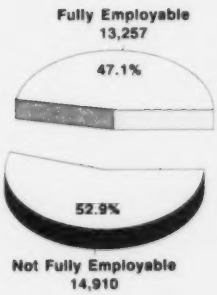
- About 96% of program expenditures are for basic benefits. The remaining 4% relates to costs of special needs.

Social Assistance Expenditures by Need Type
1991-92



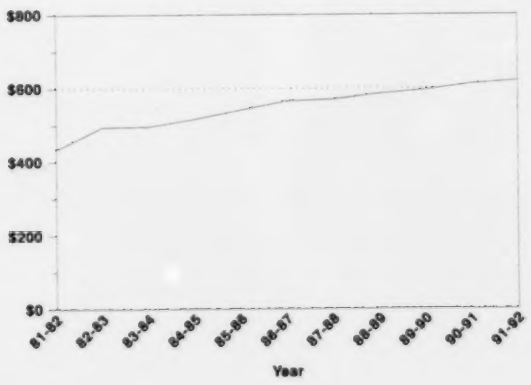
- Less than 15% of cases have employment earnings but almost half of the caseload is considered employable

Case Employment Status
1991-92



- Average monthly cost per case has risen from $434 to $620 over the past decade

Average Monthly Cost Per Case
1981-82 to 1991-92



Employment and Training

Saskatchewan Employment Centres continued to co-ordinate and administer training and employment programming for social assistance recipients.

Saskatchewan Employment Centres provide referrals to the Saskatchewan Works Program, the Saskatchewan Skills Development Program, the Job Search Training Program, and the New Careers Corporation.

Saskatchewan Works

The Saskatchewan Employment Centres continued administration of the Saskatchewan Works Program during the year.

The Saskatchewan Works Program provided employment opportunities for persons receiving benefits under the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan. Employers were eligible for subsidies up to the provincial minimum wage, with related employee benefits.

Eligible projects had to demonstrate that:

- the work created was employment which would not have existed without program support;
- meaningful work experience and job-related skills would be provided;
- projects would provide between 20 and 26 weeks of full-time continuous employment; and
- projects would contribute to the social and economic betterment of the province.

The Centres operated a number of employer information offices throughout the province to administer this Program. Clients were referred to employers by program consultants.

During 1991-92, over 800 new jobs were created. In addition, 460 work placements were created for multi-barriered clients through Work Preparation Centres across the province.

New Careers Corporation

An additional 165 clients were hired by the New Careers Corporation, with the majority carrying out activities contracted through the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Saskatchewan Skills Development Program

In co-operation with the Department of Education, clients were referred to a wide range of classes in adult basic education and pre-employment skills development offered through the community college and technical institute systems.

Approximately 2,400 students enroled in one or more classes under this program. Of these, about 75% were enroled in Adult Basic Education or technical vocational programs. the remaining 25 % were enroled in community-based programs such as career planning, employment readiness, and life skills courses.

Family Services

- The Child and Family Services Act
- The Adoption Act
- Preventive Services
- Child Protection
- Children in Care
- Adoption
- Non-Governmental Agencies

Family Services

The Family Services Division provides child protection services, family support services, teen and young parent support services, services to children in care, and adoption services. These services are delivered primarily through the Department's province-wide network of regional and district offices.

In addition, the Division funds a number of non-government organizations which provide assistance to victims of sexual assault and family violence, and a variety of family counselling, support, and preventative services.

In the last decade, disclosure of childhood sexual abuse and family violence has increased dramatically. So, too, has professional knowledge about the extent and long term impacts of violence and sexual abuse. As a result, Family Services Division and the non-government agencies it funds have had to deal with a growing and increasingly complex caseload.

The proclamation of The Child and Family Services Act and The Adoption Act in December 1990, and the full implementation of the first phase of the foster care training in 1990-91, was the culmination of work begun in the late 1980s with the *Child in Care Review* and the preparation of the new legislation. This work has laid the foundation for the next phase of the Division's work, which places a greater focus on programming which is integrated, multi-disciplinary, and which emphasizes preventative and remedial approaches. Examples are the Family Support Centre in Saskatoon, and the Family Sexual Abuse Treatment and Family Builders projects in Regina.

Highlights

1991-92 saw a marked difference in both the climate in which the Division operates and the direction it is taking. While increasing caseloads and the economic situation have continued to present challenges, inter-departmental collaboration, through the Family Policy Working Committee chaired by the Family Foundation, and joint reviews with community groups, such as the Foster Care Review and the review of the province's three Mobile Crisis Services, were evidence of a renewed spirit of co-operation.

Examples of community collaboration included Regional Directors' involvement with initiatives such as the Mayor's Task Force on Family Violence in Prince Albert, work with the Police Commission in Regina, and links with the United Way in a number of municipalities.

The spirit of co-operation was particularly marked in the Division's relations with Aboriginal governments:

- In December 1991, the Division provided financial assistance for and participated with the Metis Society of Saskatchewan in the first **Metis Child and Family Services Conference**. This laid the groundwork for further discussion and the development of Metis child welfare services in Saskatchewan.

- Discussions were held with Bands, Tribal Councils, and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (F.S.I.N.) regarding Indian government control of family and youth programs. The Division also consulted with Bands and Tribal Councils to begin planning for Indian child and family service agencies, and has discussed draft proposals and joint review processes with the F.S.I.N.

- In March 1992, a forum of regional directors from the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC), Mental Health, Education, Community Health, Young Offenders, and Family Services was convened. The focus was improved co-ordination of services to families and youth at the regional level.

- In early 1992, the Division initiated NGO consultations. The initial emphasis was on information sharing and co-operative methods of working. Eventually, joint planning, priority setting, and financial decision making are envisaged.

- In conjunction with the **Saskatchewan Foster Families Association**, work on the Child in Care system continued with a review of foster care, begun in September 1991. The final report is expected early in the 1992-93 fiscal year. The review focuses on the cost of caring for children and the payment system, but will include recommendations regarding other aspects of the foster care program.

- A **Risk Assessment Training** package for child protection and other department workers was finalized. Implementation and training will begin in April 1992, with full implementation expected by the fall of 1992.

- An **Evaluation of Child Abuse Investigation Protocols**, their implementation and impact, was completed. The evaluation indicated that the protocol had improved services to abused children and their families, and pointed the direction for further developments in treatment services and training.

- Development of foster homes able to provide treatment for difficult to manage children and youth continued. By year's end, a training curriculum was fully developed, training had begun, and the therapeutic foster care network had expanded to 70 homes throughout the province.

The Child and Family Services Act

The Child and Family Services Act was proclaimed in December 1990, and is being used by child protection workers and the court system across the province. The Act strikes a balance between the duty of the state to protect children and the needs of the family.

The Act:

- clarifies the requirement to report child abuse and neglect occurring within the family, and the penalties for failing to make a report;
- emphasizes family support and keeping families together where that is a safe plan;
- emphasizes involvement of the extended family and others who have a significant interest in children who may need temporary substitute care; and
- provides for services to 16 and 17 year olds when requested by the young person, or where extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant intervention to assist the young person.

The Adoption Act

The Adoption Act, also proclaimed in December 1990, recognizes the balance which must be struck between the best interests of children and the needs and rights of birth and adoptive parents.

The Act:

- allows the court to determine whether an adoption is in a child's best interests;
- recognizes the rights of birth fathers who acknowledge paternity of the child;
- ensures informed decision-making by birth parents through the requirement of independent advice;
- prohibits a consent to adoption from being taken until the child is at least three days old;
- shortens the period during which the birth parent may revoke his or her consent to 14 days from 30 days; and
- facilitates openness in adoption.

Preventive Services

With the new legislation in place, Family Services continued to concentrate efforts on preventive and treatment programs.

The Saskatoon Family Support Centre continued to develop and deliver community-based preventive programs in the areas of support to teen and young families, parenting education, and family violence. The Centre delivered these programs in co-operation with a wide range of community groups, including Boards of Education and non-government agencies.

The *Experienced Mothers* program, developed and first delivered in Swift Current in 1990-91, was extended to North Battleford. Division staff worked with volunteers to provide support and practical advice to teen and young mothers. In Swift Current, 18 young mothers have been matched with volunteers. In North Battleford, recruitment has begun. Young mothers in the program say the regular contact with the volunteers--typically 3 to 4 hours a week--is non-threatening and prevents feelings of isolation. This preventative approach has reduced the number of children of teen mothers coming into care.

The Division continued to use fee-for-service and grant-funded parent aide services to work with families in which there were children at risk, and again sponsored a province-wide conference for individuals and agencies providing parent aide services.

Child Protection

Reports of children needing protection, as prescribed by The Child and Family Services Act, were investigated. Cases of child assault required joint involvement with the police.

Reports of child neglect, abuse, or abandonment were investigated by child protection workers in regional offices across Saskatchewan. In most cases, children in need of protection either remained with their families or were taken into care until they could safely be returned home. Services were also provided to parents declaring their own need for assistance with serious parenting problems. Voluntary services were emphasized.

The Division was involved with the various police services and prosecutors in a co-ordinated service approach for joint child protection and criminal investigations.

In the three largest cities, after-hour crisis intervention services were provided by non-governmental agencies. Rural coverage was provided by departmental staff and the R.C.M.P.

A number of in-home support services, provided by the Division or non-governmental agencies, were available to help families resolve problems. These included home-maker services, parent aide, parent education or life skills training, emergency babysitting, recreation fees, and assessment, counselling, or therapy.

There were a total of 3,045 families receiving services at March 31, 1992, of which 1,807 families were new cases.

Child Protection -
Number of New Families Served - 1991-92

Physical Neglect	393
Physical Abuse	203
Sexual Abuse	212
Emotional Abuse	19
Parent/child conflict	329
Parenting Ability (serious parenting difficulties)	628
Domestic Violence	19
Child under 12 involved with Justice system	4
Total	**1,807**

Children in Care

The Division provided a range of alternative care resources for children and youth away from their families.

Seventy percent of children and youth in the care of the Minister were placed in foster homes, including therapeutic (or treatment) foster homes.

Short term residential assessment, stabilization, and treatment was provided at Dales House, a 30-bed facility in Regina. Approximately 35 youth were receiving residential treatment services at any given time at Ranch Ehrlo. Sixty-five others were placed in one of the 11 community-based group homes located throughout the province.

These services were provided through a combination of departmental operations, direct funding, grants, or fee-for-service agreements with non-governmental organizations. The intensity of service varied with the needs of the children.

In cases where children required out-of-home placement and the parent(s) agreed, the Division sought voluntary agreements rather than initiating court proceedings.

Foster parents and other care givers were responsible for providing substitute homes. The Minister of Social Services remained the legal guardian of permanent wards, and retained responsibility for financial support and general care of these children.

There were 2,464 children in care at March 31, 1992, compared with 2,546 the previous year. There were 503 contractual agreements for temporary child care between the Minister of Social Services and parents. The children were usually placed in foster homes while problems were resolved. As of March 31, 1992, there were 783 foster homes in Saskatchewan.

Children in Care at March 31, 1992

Apprehended: matter before the court	654
Section 9: voluntary agreement with parents for care	503
Section 10: agreement for care and service, 16 and 17 year olds	143
Temporary Wards: committed to care for one year or less	236
Permanent Wards: committed to care until age of majority	835
Long-term Care Orders: committed to care until age of majority, but not available for adoption	49
Section 56: service for previous wards 18 to 21 years so that education might continue	44
Total	**2,464**

Adoption

Adoption counselling and placement services were provided to facilitate planning for placement of children and for support of birth parents.

Post adoption services were provided on request through the Post Adoption Registry. Adult adoptees were assisted, through information or search, to achieve a satisfactory understanding of their birth family and/or the circumstances leading to their adoption.

New Adoption Applications 1991-92

On Waiting List	663
Under Study	245
Approved for Placement	373
Total	**1,281**

Adoption Placements 1991-92

Ward Adoptions:		
Infant adoptions		29
Special adoptions:	Infant	13
	Other	78
Non Ward Adoptions:		
International with department involvement		16
Step-parent adoptions		121
Independent and third-party adoptions		87
Agency adoptions		24
Total		**368**

a) Infant Ward Adoptions

Twenty-nine infants were placed in adoptive homes during the year. Varying degrees of openness were arranged by mutual request from birth and adoptive parents. Eleven placement arrangements were completely open.

b) Special Adoption

In 1991-92, renewed emphasis was placed on permanency planning. A province-wide system was implemented to track planning for permanent wards. The result was a 20% increase in special adoption placements over the previous year.

c) Assisted Adoption

This program ensures the stability of a permanent home for children who, because of their special needs, are at risk of not being adopted. These children may be eligible for maintenance assistance, special services, and extended health coverage. Seventy-one children were designated for the program in 1991-92, and a further 19 requests were under consideration.

d) International Adoption

In 1991-92, 16 children from other countries were adopted by Saskatchewan families. Twelve of these children were from Romania. In July 1991, the Romanian Committee for adoption placed a moratorium on out-of-country placements.

The interest in international adoptions continued to increase during 1991-92. At year end, there were 240 active applications, compared to 198 the previous year. Almost half of the applications were for Romanian children.

e) Step-Parent Adoption

The Division registered 121 step-parent adoptions during the year.

f) Independent Adoptions

Parents planning to place a child for adoption, who know parents wishing to adopt, may make private adoption arrangements.

A total of 87 independent adoptions were completed during 1991-92.

g) Agency Adoption

Christian Counselling Services of Saskatoon is the only licensed private adoption agency in Saskatchewan. In 1991-92, 24 infants were placed by the agency, and 264 applications to adopt were active.

h) Post Adoption Services

Post adoption services were provided to adoptive parents, adult adoptees, and birth parents. There were 1,670 requests for post adoption services, an increase of more than 300 over the previous year.

Services included:

- sharing of background information;
- passive registration, where adult adoptees and birth family members may register their willingness to exchange information or to make contact;
- search and contact, where birth family members are located for exchange of information or contact;
- special search for information needed for diagnosis or treatment of serious medical conditions; and
- release of specific documents such as committal orders to adult adoptees, or consents to birth parents.

Post Adoption Services Provided 1991-92

Non-identifying Information	1,091
Passive Registration (birth family)	284
Information/Contact Searches:	
• Reunions completed (57 by mutual request)	17
• Birth parent declined contact	46
• Requests withdrawn	22
• Independent search completed	7
• Birth parent deceased	4
• Unable to locate birth parent	6
Total	**1,577**

Non-Governmental Agencies

The Family Services Division has program responsibility for a range of grant-funded non-governmental organizations contracted to provide services which supplement or complement the Division's mandate.

The following services, funded by the Department, were delivered by non-governmental organizations:

a) Crisis Intervention

After-hours crisis intervention services were provided by the Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Service; Prince Albert Mobile Crisis Unit Co-operative; and Mobile Crisis Services, Regina.

Sexual assault services were provided by Saskatoon Sexual Assault and Information Centre; Battlefords and Area Sexual Assault Centre; Lloydminster Sexual Assault and Information Centre; Regina Women's Community Centre and Sexual Assault Line; and Prince Albert Mobile Crisis Unit Co-operative.

b) Family Violence Services

The Division's Family Support Centre in Saskatoon provided outreach services for abused women and their children. Other services for victims of family violence were provided by non-governmental organizations.

Services for victims of personal and family violence were provided by the West Central Crisis Centre in Kindersley; North East Crisis Intervention Centre in Melfort; South West Crisis Services in Swift Current; and the Society for the Involvement of Good Neighbours in Yorkton.

Two support groups for battered women, one at the Regina Family Service Bureau, and the other at the Saskatoon Family Service Bureau, received funding from the Department.

Family violence shelter services for battered women and their children were provided by:

- Regina Transition Women's Society
- Saskatoon Interval House
- Moose Jaw Women's Transition Association
- Association of West Central Native Women, Prince Albert
- Battlefords Interval House, North Battleford
- Shelwin House, Yorkton Women in Need Inc.
- Saskatchewan Treaty Indian Women's Council, Regina
- YWCA Isabel Johnson Centre, Regina
- La Ronge Native Women's Organization Inc.
- South West Crisis Services, Swift Current

Crisis accommodation was also available through a safe house project in Melfort, sponsored by the North East Crisis Intervention Centre, and a safe house project in Hudson Bay, sponsored by Hudson Bay and District Crisis Centre.

Children's counsellors were funded at Regina Transition House, Isabel Johnson Shelter, and Saskatchewan Treaty Indian Women's Council Safe Shelter in Regina, and at Saskatoon Interval House.

c) Counselling and Family Supports

Personal counselling and support services were provided by a number of native family service organizations, including:

- Lestock Women's Centre
- Native Co-ordinating Council, Prince Albert (family services)
- Buffalo Narrows Native Women
- Dene Kwan Self-Help Council and Housing Corporation, La Loche (teen parent services)
- La Ronge Native Women's Organization (family crisis centre)
- Fort Qu'appelle Ka-pa-chee Centre
- Association of Metis and Non-status Indians Riel Local, Regina
- Peyakowak (They Are Alone) Committee Inc., Regina (parent aide services)

Family support was provided by family workers in native friendship centres in Yorkton, Meadow Lake, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, La Ronge, and Carlyle.

Services for teen and young parents were also provided by Family Service Bureaus in Saskatoon and Regina; Catholic Family Service Society in Regina; Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw Family Life Education Centre. These agencies, as well as Catholic Family Services in Prince Albert, were also funded to provide counselling services.

Other counselling services were offered by:

- Cornwall Street Tutoring Project, Regina
- SCEP Centre Society, Regina
- Saskatoon Society for the Protection of Children
- Friendship Inn, Saskatoon
- Humboldt District No. 44 Home Program (family counselling program)
- SMILE Services Inc., Estevan
- Merici Centre, Regina
- Christian Counselling Services, Saskatoon

d) Prevention

On a small scale, the Division funded agencies whose primary function is to provide supportive services to families, in order to help prevent development of more serious problems.

Services were provided by the Big Sisters and Big Brothers organizations in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Estevan, Lloydminster, Humboldt, Yorkton, and Moose Jaw.

A crisis nursery program was provided by the Saskatoon Society for the Protection of Children.

e) Local and Provincial Co-ordination

The Saskatchewan Human Services Association and the Saskatchewan Foster Families Association each provided provincial co-ordination services to their members and member agencies.

Young Offenders

- The Young Offenders Program
- Objectives of the Young Offenders Program
- Alternative Measures
- Judicial Interim Release
- Probation Services
- Community Alternative Dispositions
- Intensive Intervention
- Attendance Programs
- Open Custody
- Secure Custody
- Continuum of Service

Young Offenders

The proclamation of the Young Offenders Act (Canada) in 1984 marked the beginning of a new era for dealing with youth in conflict with the law. The legislation attempts to balance the preservation of individual rights and freedoms with the protection of society. These changes have had a significant impact on the way services are provided to youth in Saskatchewan.

The Act established that youth between the ages of 12 and 17 who commit offences should be held responsible and accountable for their actions; however, it also recognized that they have special needs and require guidance and assistance.

Youth are guaranteed the same rights and freedoms as adults, including those in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Bill of Rights. Youth who break the law are also guaranteed special rights under the Young Offenders Act (Canada). Young people who offend may be dealt with outside the formal court process so long as society is protected. The Act also acknowledges that parents are responsible for the supervision of their children.

In Saskatchewan, the provincial Young Offenders' Services Act provides the framework for delivery of young offender services.

The Young Offenders Program

Saskatchewan's Young Offenders Program Division has developed a *Youth Model* based on the fundamental assumption that youth who come into conflict with the law have unmet needs, and that if these needs are met, they will no longer offend. Therefore, the primary purpose of the Young Offender Program is to meet the needs of these youth.

The Youth Model is built on eight key principles which also form the basis of the Young Offenders Act (Canada):

- Youth must have their normal developmental and special treatment needs met
- Society has a right to be protected from dangerous offenders
- Youth must be held accountable for their actions, although not necessarily in the same manner as adults
- Parents have the primary responsibility for the care and supervision of their children
- Society is responsible for all its members, including youth who offend
- The individual rights of youth must be respected
- Youth must be treated in a manner which involves the least possible interference with their freedom and normal living
- All youth in the Program will be assigned a case manager who is responsible for overseeing the case management process

Objectives of the Young Offenders Program

The Youth Model is delivered using the following objectives of the Young Offenders Program:

- To enable young offenders to successfully complete court dispositions
- To eliminate and reduce offending behaviour during and after participation in the Program
- To ensure the protection of the public from dangerous offenders
- To meet the needs of young offenders through their continuing growth and personal development
- To ensure the community is satisfied with the services provided, including victims, local communities, and the general public
- To ensure the safety of young offenders and staff in the Program
- To ensure the rights of young offenders are respected, including basic human rights, rights under the Young Offenders Act (Canada), right to due process, and the right to participate in decisions affecting them
- To meet the requirements of the Youth Court

Alternative Measures

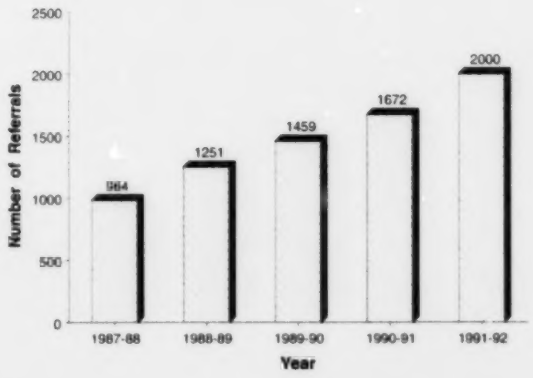
The Alternative Measures Program provides an alternative to formal court proceedings for young persons alleged to have committed an offence. If the Crown Prosecutor feels the Alternative Measures Program would be an appropriate way for a youth to be held accountable for his behaviour, the youth may be referred to the Program.

Alternative Measures provides a formal procedure, visible and publicly accountable, that allows a young person, the victim, and the community to arrive at a voluntary and acceptable settlement with respect to an offence. The Program assists young persons to accept responsibility for their illegal behaviour, and to understand how they have interfered with the rights of another person or their community.

A component of the Alternative Measures Program in Regina and Saskatoon is *StopLift*, an educational program designed to teach youth about the consequences of shoplifting and its affect on society and individuals.

Over the past 5 years, referrals to alternative measures programs have increased by 103 percent.

Alternative Measures Referrals



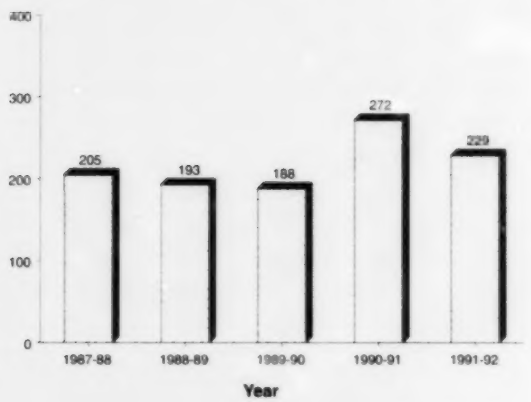
Judicial Interim Release

When a youth has been placed in detention, the Young Offenders Act (Canada) provides that a Youth Court Judge or Justice may release a young person prior to disposition rather than remanding that offender to custody. This is called Judicial Interim Release.

Youth Workers provide the court with background information and assessments on young persons to identify the availability of appropriate residential resources and responsible adults who are willing and able to provide supervision to the youth if released.

Judicial Interim Release

Numbers of Youths Supervised



Probation Services

In accordance with the provisions of the Young Offenders Act (Canada), the duties of Youth Workers include supervising youth bound by Probation Orders, preparing and presenting pre-disposition and progress reports as required by the Youth Court, and such other duties as the Provincial Director requires.

These duties and services are provided to all Youth Courts and communities throughout the province. There were 1,761 active probation cases at March 31, 1992.

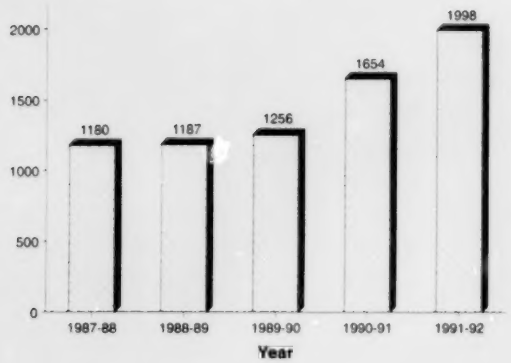
Community Alternative Dispositions

Community Alternative Dispositions are orders that the Youth Court may make as alternatives to probation and custody. They include Community Services Orders, Personal Service Orders, and Orders for Compensation.

Community Alternative Dispositions provide youth found guilty of an offence with the opportunity to reimburse the victim and to understand and accept that there are consequences for unlawful behaviours. Where there is no identifiable victim, a community disposition may require a youth to participate in some meaningful work for the community.

During 1991-92, there were 1,998 Community and Personal Service Orders issued by the Youth Court. Youth paid $89,410 in compensation to victims.

Community Alternative Services
Numbers of Service Orders



Community Alternative Services
Compensation Orders

Year	Number of Orders	Dollars Paid
1991-92	437	$89,410
1990-91	450	$88,030
1989-90	386	$72,817
1988-89	402	$62,706
1987-88	384	$53,862
1986-87	360	$50,000

Intensive Intervention

The Intensive Intervention Program provides for increased supervision of youth who might otherwise remain in custody or commit additional offences. The Program consists of three separate components:

a) Day Programs
b) Support Services
c) Intensive Supervision

a) Day Programs

Day Programs are a structured community-based alternative to custody for youth considered at high risk to re-offend.

Services endeavour to foster normal adolescent development by providing participants with opportunities to improve their interpersonal and life skills; acquire employment training and experience; and obtain further academic or vocational training, in order that they can function more successfully within the community.

During 1991-92, the Division continued to sponsor the following Day Programs:

- A program in downtown Saskatoon at the Egadz Youth Centre designed to assist 12-15 year olds to return to school

- The "Next Step" Program in Regina which provides 16-17 year olds with opportunities to develop work, interpersonal and life skills, and utilizes subsidized job placements to prepare youth for permanent employment

- Programs for 16-17 year olds in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, operated by the John Howard Society, which assist them to enhance their interpersonal and job skills

- A woodcutting project in North Battleford which provides 12-17 year olds with the opportunity to earn money to pay fines and compensation while acquiring work experience and improved interpersonal and life skills

There are approximately 45 to 50 youth involved in Day Programs on any given day.

b) Support Services

Support Services is a community-based program providing additional support and supervision for youth with a community disposition. The program seeks to help youth at risk of re-offending or of becoming further involved in the youth justice system make more responsible decisions for themselves.

c) Intensive Supervision

Intensive Supervision provides increased supervision to youth who, without this level of involvement, would be committed to or would remain in custody. The level of supervision provided depends on how much supervision the youth requires to prevent re-offending.

Services provided under the program may include:

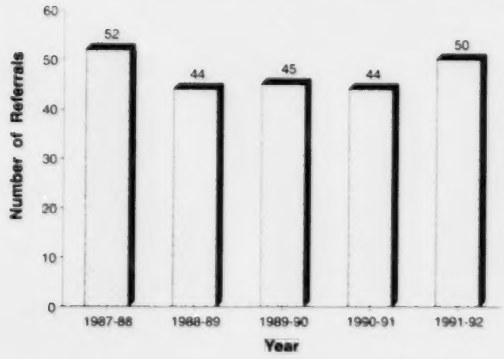
- supervising curfews
- observing a youth's behaviour
- providing support and assistance to youth and their families so they may begin to deal with the issues that have resulted in the youth becoming involved in unlawful activities
- assisting youth to enrol in school, upgrading or a job-training program or to search for employment
- helping youth find a suitable place to live
- counselling youth
- referring youth to specialized programs and services where appropriate

Attendance Programs

Attendance Programs refer to a disposition within probation supervision whereby youth may be required to attend a specific facility or program tailored to their needs. Services provided include counselling, life skills development, and specific kinds of training, information, and/or education.

During the year, Rainbow Youth Centre in Regina accepted 50 referrals into its Attendance Program.

Attendance Referrals
Rainbow Youth Centre



Open Custody

Open custody is defined in the Young Offenders Act (Canada) as *"a community residential centre, group home, child care institution, a forest or wilderness camp, or any other like place or facility".*

In the *Open Custody Program,* youth are encouraged to attend community schools, to obtain local employment, and to participate in recreation programs (the open component). Youth live in a supervised residential environment (the custody component).

In 1991-92, open custody was provided by Dales House in Regina; Kilburn Hall and Yarrow Youth Farm in Saskatoon; the Community Youth Residence in Creighton; the Youth Cottage in North Battleford; and Youth Camps in Kenosee and Prince Albert. The Oskietawin Group Home in Sandy Bay and the House of Concord in Regina (non-government operated facilities) also provided open custody services.

The *Community Homes Program* is a network of 36 private homes which have been designated as places of open custody. These homes are in various locations across the province, with 16 homes located in cities, 7 on farms, 8 on Indian reserves, and 5 in towns.

Community homes complement the more traditional open custody residential programs. They also provide Judicial Interim Release services to youth who would otherwise be detained in police cells or a secure facility pending a court appearance.

Community homes give Youth Workers the option of placing a young person in a resource close to their home community. Native operators of community homes are actively recruited, particularly in the northern part of the province. About 40% of community home operators are native.

During 1991-92, the average daily count of young persons in open custody, including those in community homes, was 145.

Secure Custody

Under the terms of the Young Offenders Act (Canada), secure custody means *"custody in a place or facility designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province for the secure containment or restraint of young persons"*.

Secure custody facilities are designed to contain the young person in a supportive, developmental environment where control can be achieved by close supervision.

Police detention and court remand spaces are part of each secure custody facility. Detention and remand spaces are required for holding certain youth until a first court appearance, or until court adjudication and sentencing is complete.

During the year, the Paul Dojack Youth Centre in Regina, Kilburn Hall in Saskatoon, and the North Battleford Youth Centre provided secure custody, remand, and detention services for offenders.

In 1991-92, the average daily count of young persons in secure custody was 121, and the average daily count in remand and detention was 51.

Average Daily Custody Counts

Year	Secure	Remand	Open	Totals
1991-92	121	51	145	317
1990-91	119	52	142	313
1989-90	125	39	127	291
1988-89	130	35	132	297
1987-88	135	40	145	319
1986-87	104	43	120	267
1985-86	74	42	78	194

Young Offenders Program Division
Continuum of Service

ALTERNATIVES TO COURT	COMMUNITY OPTIONS			FACILITIES		
Alternative Measures	**Alternatives to Detention**	**Alternative Dispositions**	**Probation**	**Detention**	**Open Custody**	**Secure Custody**
Non-judicial mediation of alleged offences Referrals through Attorney General approval	Judicial Interim Release • intensive supervision of select youth in community pending adjudication or sentence Community Homes • Supervised Judicial Interim Release in contracted private homes	Court-ordered sentences Alternatives to probation and custody programs: Community Service Orders • service work performed for community benefit Personal Service Orders • service work performed for victim benefit Fines • payments to court Compensation • payments to victim to offset losses	Court-ordered supervision of offenders Regular supervision • provided by youth workers Intensive Supervision • high-contact probation services • delivered by staff in designated areas • delivered by private service providers in designated areas (contracts) Attendance Centres • community programs directed to specific needs of youth • available to select young offenders through probation Day Programs • programs for high-risk, high-need youth	Pre-disposition detention due to arrest or court order Youth Centres • hold young persons in custody awaiting court appearance, trial, sentence	Court-ordered custody disposition emphasizing community contact Community Homes • contracted private homes designated as open custody facilities Group Homes • NGO-operated residential group homes Urban Residences • government-operated open custody residential facilities Youth Camps • custody programs emphasizing community service work in provincial & municipal parks Youth Farm • custody program emphasizing agricultural component Youth Centres • custody facilities emphasizing internal programs	Court-ordered custody disposition emphasizing protection of community Youth Centres • custody facilities emphasizing internal program resources

Community Living

- The "Community Living Plan"
- Community Case Management
- Therapy Support Services
- Family Support Programs
- Community-based Service Delivery
- Direct Residential Services - Valley View Centre
- Vocation Rehabilitation Services

Community Living

The Community Living Division is responsible for providing and facilitating community-based services and support to assist people with mental or physical disabilities to live and work as independently as possible within their own communities.

The activities of the Division include:

- The "Community Living Plan"
- Community Case Management
- Therapy Support Services
- Family Support Programs
- Community-based Service Delivery
- Direct Residential Services - Valley View Centre
- Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Highlights

In 1991-92, Community Living Division reaffirmed its mission, values, and the principles which guide its operations:

Mission

The mission of Community Living Division is to build supportive communities by helping them ensure that services are available and equally accessible to all. The Division's goal is to empower those with disabilities, primarily those with developmental disabilities, in exercising the choices that access brings.

Values

Community Living Division is guided by the values of the Saskatchewan community. Of particular importance is:

- the uniqueness of each person
- the right to be treated with dignity and respect
- the right to make choices for one's self
- the right to enjoy equal opportunity
- the ability to participate fully in life in the community
- that vulnerable members of society require protection from harm
- that all individuals benefit from being part of a family or some other nurturing relationship

Principles

The Division bases its activities and operations on the principle of **normalization**. This has been defined as *"the use of means which are as culturally normative as possible, in order to establish, maintain and support patterns of behaviour which are as culturally normative as possible."* (Wolf Wolfensberger)

The following principles are based on this concept:

- vulnerable individuals, particularly the handicapped and those who care for them, must be surrounded by supportive communities

- families have the primary responsibility to care for their members

- all services should be provided as close to home as possible, and should not pull family members far apart

- any planning or service development must reflect the individual needs of the person

- individuals and their families must be empowered with the ability to make choices

- development is a life long process and all individuals are capable of further growth and learning

- generic services such as education, housing or employment must be available and accessible to all, and these services must not be segregated, but inclusive of those with disabilities

- services provided should remove barriers in a manner that is just enough to meet the needs of an individual, but not so much or so little as to further set them apart from the community, or set back their growth and development

- services must be provided in a manner that is least intrusive to a person's freedom or regular routine

The "Community Living Plan"

The Community Living Plan is committed to the principle of 'normalization'. The intent of the Plan is to limit institutional placements and return as many people as possible to their communities.

Since the initiative began in May 1987, over 290 people have relocated in communities throughout Saskatchewan. There has been a steady change between institutional and community caseloads over this period.

Community-based vs. Institutional Caseload Trends

Community Case Management

The Division's social work staff provide support to individuals, families, private-service home operators, and non-government agencies through:

- individual assessment, planning, and case management
- general consultation
- support to community boards
- staff training

Social work staff are located in Prince Albert, Melfort, La Ronge, North Battleford, Saskatoon, Rosetown, Regina, Weyburn, Estevan, Yorkton, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, and Humboldt.

Therapy Support Services

Two community therapists in each of the Division's three Community Living districts provide:

- consultation and program support to individuals and agencies
- workshops on behavioural and developmental programming for both government and non-government staff

Family Support Programs

Family support services help parents and their children through the initial adjustment to disabilities. These services are designed to:

- diminish or eliminate obstacles to normal family functioning caused by a disability
- assist families and the community service system in establishing a developmental model for pre-school and school-aged children
- assist families in making appropriate planning decisions about education, housing, and life-style issues at appropriate times during development

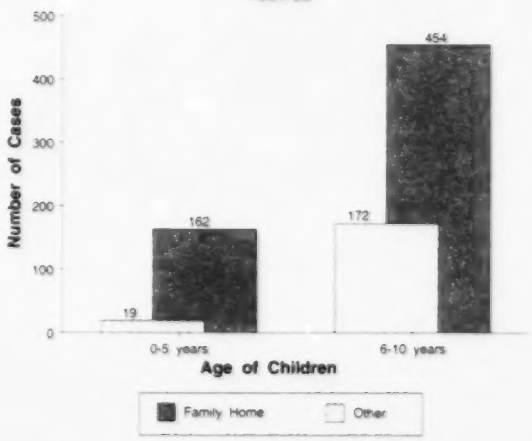
Respite services assist families by providing short-term residential care to allow for planned breaks or for crisis management. Respite services are provided by Resource Homes in Saskatoon and Regina, and by designated group homes throughout the province. Families who do not have access to these homes are able to use the Outreach Program to accommodate their family member in their own home or some other local resource.

The Department makes limited use of the preventive services provision of The Child and Family Services Act to provide services in the parental homes of children with severe disabilities, particularly where there is a possibility of children coming into care as a ward of the Minister of Social Services.

The Division has been successful in enabling the majority of children and young adults to remain in their family homes.

Community Living Caseload by Type of Residence

1991-92



Community-based Service Delivery

The primary objective in providing services for people with mental or physical disabilities is to develop a broad spectrum of options promoting the least restrictive setting possible in each case.

- **Group Homes** provide accommodation, personal care, and individualized programming in a family-like setting.

  Most of the residents of Saskatchewan's group homes have personal care needs similar to those persons in Level 3 or 4 special care homes. Group homes usually accommodate six residents.

  During the day, most of the residents attend an organized daytime activity such as those provided in schools, sheltered workshops, and activity centres.

- **Approved Private-service Homes** are licensed under The Residential Services Act. Home operators provide direct care services for people with mental and physical disabilities.

- The Department funds a **Private-service Home Holiday Relief** program which enables operators to arrange for relief staff for reasons of annual or emergency leave.

- The **Supportive Living Program** provides the necessary support services to enable adults with mental disabilities to reside in their own homes or apartments.

- The **Supported Apartment Living Program** provides an alternative for those who need more than supportive living but less than a group home.

- The Department provides a grant to Houston Heights, Regina, to provide **attendant care services** for 18 individuals.

- **Activity Centres** are facilities designed for individuals who have limited motor and sensory development. Programs stress basic living skills, socialization, and recreation rather than production. Activities may be of a productive nature; however, production is secondary to the primary goal of maximizing an individual's potential in the community setting.

  Funding for activity centres is cost-shared with the Federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

- **Sheltered Workshops** focus on training and production. Clients develop work and social skills until they are able to either reach their potential level of independence or obtain competitive employment. A portion of the profit realized by workshops is returned to clients.

  Sheltered workshop funding is cost-shared with the Federal government under the Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons Agreement.

  Chip and Dale Inc. in Regina receives funding to provide a vocational program for three individuals with autism.

- As part of the Community Living Plan, a number of new day **Activity Programs** were developed. These programs provide activities which range from full-time, centre-based activities to integration of seniors into existing senior citizens' programs.

- **Long-term Employment Programs** ensure ongoing employment for persons with disabilities by providing support services such as job coaching or wage subsidy initiatives.

- **Early Childhood Intervention Services** provide home-based training and support to parents of children with developmental disabilities, from birth to five years of age. The program helps families and prevents children from coming into care.

  The program is administered by non-profit, mainly parent-controlled community boards. Local funding supplements the costs. A provincial council provides an effective forum for the discussion of ideas.

- **General Services**. The Saskatchewan Abilities Council (SAC), the Saskatchewan Association for Community Living (SACL), Services for Hearing Impaired Persons (SHIP), and Interlake Human Resources Corporation are provincial agencies which receive grants from Community Living to provide programs for people with disabilities.

- **Advocacy Organizations**. Saskatchewan Voice of the Handicapped and the Canadian Paraplegic Association receive grants to provide advocacy services on behalf of people with disabilities.

Community-based Services
1991-92 Program Summary

Program	Number of Spaces	1991-92 Funding
Adult Group Homes	415	$8,666,900
Private-Service Home Holiday Relief	N/A	297,500
Supported Living	186	573,900
Supportive Apartment Living	57	285,900
Activity Centres	1,014	4,331,200
Sheltered Workshops	1,036	2,931,200
Activity Programs	82	310,100
Long-term Employment Programs	43	278,500
Early Childhood Intervention Programs	415	1,252,000
General Services	N/A	972,700
Advocacy Organizations	N/A	205,800
Total	**3,248**	**$20,105,700**

Direct Residential Services - Valley View Centre

For individuals whose needs cannot be met within the wider community, Valley View Centre continues to provide direct care, medical services, behavioural and physical therapy, and recreational programs.

As of March 31, 1992, 510 individuals continued to reside at Valley View Centre in Moose Jaw.

About 85% of individuals living at Valley View Centre require the highest level of long-term care (Level 4).

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The Province provides a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program within the framework of the federal-provincial Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement. This involves provisions for assessment, counselling, and restoration services, as well as vocational training and employment placement for eligible persons. Program consultation and staff development are available for rehabilitation agencies and vocational counsellors.

A provincial coordinator chairs a Training-Selection Committee which meets regularly to review and determine eligibility of potential clients referred by many agencies. The Departments of Education and Social Services are represented on this Committee. Referrals to this Committee are made by provincial government departments and community agencies representing the target groups of the program.

A total of 1,158 applications were approved under the program during the year.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Assessments

Educational	13
Learning Disability	53
Psychological - Private	2
Psychological - Wascana Rehab. Centre	1
Vocational - Sask. Abilities Council	222
Vocational - Wascana Rehab. Centre	11
Vocational - Other	2
Work Assessments	41
Other	1

Job Readiness Training

Adjustment to Blindness	10
Adult Basic Education	100
Basic Skills Training	32
Driver Training	7
Life Skills Course	71
Tutoring - Radius	19
Vocational Training	7
Work Experience - Sask. Abilities Council	42
Work Preparation - Sask. Abilities Council	34
Other	0

Post-Secondary Training

Business College	6
Correspondence Course	6
Community College - Saskatchewan	4
Community College - Out of Province	6
SIAST - Kelsey Campus	17
SIAST - Palliser Campus	16
SIAST - Wascana Campus	24
SIAST - Woodland Campus	28
Institute - Out of Province	2
University of Regina	44
University of Saskatchewan	21
University - Out of Province	21
Other	35

Special Services

Computers	17
Drugs	24
Interpreter Services	7
Medical Restoration	14
Mobility/Communications Equipment	34
Renovations	0
Special Equipment and Tools	26
Special Transportation	7
Tutoring (Individual Instruction)	47
Other	91

Training on the Job

Private Trades	3
Training on the Job	18
Other	0

Breakdown of Disabilities

Allergies	0
Amputee	6
Arthritis	30
Back/Hip/Neck Injury	30
Blind/Deaf	0
Cerebral Palsy	44
Diabetes	4
Epilepsy	13
Head Injury	49
Hearing Impairment	156
Learning Disabilities	124
Mental Retardation	214
Multiple Sclerosis	11
Muscular Dystrophy	9
Psychiatric Disabilities	147
Speech Impediment	2
Spinal Cord Injury	64
Substance Abuse	7
Visual Impairment	81
Other Physical Disabilities	167

Child Care

- Licensed Child Care
- Child Care Subsidy
- Grants to Child Care Facilities

Child Care

The Child Care Branch administers the provincial child care program. The Branch licenses child/day care centres and family child care homes. All centres and homes must meet the requirements and standards as established within The Child Care Act and Regulations. The Branch monitors and provides support to all licensed facilities and promotes the development of new facilities.

Licensed Child Care

There are two basic types of licensed child care for parents to choose from:

- **Licensed Child/Day Care Centres** may care for up to 90 children in group settings. Care is provided for children from 6 weeks to 12 years of age.

- **Family Child Care Homes** are operated by private individuals in their homes. Homes are licensed to care for up to 8 children from 6 weeks to 12 years of age.

There was a total of 6,348 licensed child care spaces as of March 31, 1992. This represents an increase of 354 spaces since March 1991.

Licensed Child Care
March 31, 1992

Type	Licences	Spaces
Child/Day Care Centres	108	4,064
Family Child Care Homes	328	2,284
Total	**436**	**6,348**

Highlights

- During the year, the Branch licensed two new non-profit parent controlled centres:

  - Playcare Children's Services, Kindersley
  - Circle Project, Regina

- Three new teen infant centres were developed in high school settings:

  - Carlton Infant Care Centre, Prince Albert
  - Bishop Murray School, Saskatoon
  - Scott Infant Care Centre, Regina

- A pilot project for toddler care was started at Mount Royal Collegiate in Saskatoon. Mount Royal has an infant care centre which was opened in 1988.

- Nine established centres were approved to expand their licensed capacity.

- The Branch completed development and conversion to a new automated licensing and payment system.

- Direct deposit for subsidy and grant payments was introduced. Over 50% of the licensed centres and homes chose to use this system of payment.

Child Care Subsidy

The Branch administers the Child Care Subsidy Program which provides financial assistance to help low income families pay child care costs. The program is based on monthly family income and is available to parents who need child care because they are working, looking for work, attending education or training programs, or have children with special needs.

Approximately 70% of all licensed child care spaces are utilized by parents receiving the subsidy. Almost 90% of all subsidies are paid to single parent families, of which some 98% are headed by women.

In 1991-92, child care subsidies were provided to approximately 3,655 children each month. The average monthly subsidy per child was $213. An average of 2,750 families per month received assistance with child care expenses.

During 1991-92, a total of $10.6 million was provided in child care subsidies.

Grants to Child Care Facilities

The Child Care Branch also provides grants to licensed child care facilities to assist with start-up and operational costs. During 1991-92, a total of $1.6 million was paid in child care grants.

Grants available to licensed facilities include:

Child/Day Care Centres

• Start-up Grant	$600/space
• Operating Grant	$ 20/space/month

Family Child Care Homes

• Start-up Grant	$200/home
• Equipment Grant	$ 50/space/year

Child Development (Special Needs)

• Supervision Grant	$200/month
• Equipment Grant	$600/year

Northern Centre Grants

• Transportation	$ 20/space/month
• Equipment Grant	$100/space/year
• Training	as required

Policy and Intergovernmental Relations

- Inter-governmental Initiatives
- Inter-departmental Initiatives
- Policy and Program Support

Policy and Intergovernmental Relations

The Policy and Intergovernmental Relations Division is responsible for federal-provincial and inter-provincial issues and initiatives. The Division provided support for the policy and program development functions of the Department, including planning, research, program design, and evaluation activities.

Inter-governmental Initiatives

As part of its inter-governmental responsibilities, the Division provided advice on future constitutional and fiscal arrangements. It also prepared and co-ordinated material for ministerial and deputy ministerial meetings. Assistance was provided in developing provincial positions on social programs for the First Ministers' meeting in March 1992.

Several federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements are negotiated and administered by the Division including the Canada Assistance Plan, Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons, Young Offenders, Criminal Legal Aid, and the Employability Enhancement Accord. Also included are charge-backs to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for services provided to status Indians.

During the year, $204.6 million was recovered for the Province. Of this, $172.8 million (84%) was for Saskatchewan Social Services programs, and the remainder was for other departments.

The cost-sharing implications of numerous program initiatives were reviewed with recommendations made to program departments and divisions. A six month extension to the 1986-91 cost-sharing agreement on Employability Enhancement for Social Assistance Recipients was negotiated with the Federal government.

The Division was also involved in a number of discussions with First Nations governments regarding the social service needs of aboriginal people.

Inter-departmental Initiatives

The Division took part in inter-departmental policy development such as review of social security programs in Saskatchewan, and review and development of a provincial strategy on family violence.

- A bilateral inter-departmental process was developed and implemented between Social Services and the Department of Health to identify and resolve program and policy issues between the two jurisdictions.

- The Policy and Intergovernmental Relations Division represented the Department in the Environmental Assessment Review Commission process and in the ongoing work of the inter-departmental committee reviewing development projects for environmental impacts. It also co-ordinated the Department's contribution to several government initiatives, including a First Minister's paper on Efficient and Effective Social Programs, the Wellness Initiative, and Treaty Land Entitlement Negotiations.

- The Division participated in the inter-departmental Labour Market Issues Task Force responding to the recommendations of the Premier's Diversification Council's Report.

Policy and Program Support

Support to program branches was provided by the Division through information, research, and evaluation services, and by co-ordinating resolution of inter-program, inter-departmental, and inter-governmental issues.

- Departmental work included preparation of briefing books and briefings for the Minister; production and distribution of the Department's Quarterly Statistical Report; co-orination of the Automated Client Index review; participation in the review and development of a comprehensive Child Care Branch policy manual; and development and presentation of a departmental Strategic Plan that involved approximately 40 workshops in regions and facilities to encourage participation of all staff.

- The Division researched and prepared an environmental scan, as part of a planning document for the 1992-93 budget cycle. It also co-orinated a review of services to 16 and 17 year olds.

The Division also evaluated programs for effectiveness and efficiency and made program recommendations.

- An evaluation of the Family Builders Program was initiated. This is a new program being piloted in Regina, designed to prevent children from being placed in foster care.

- An evaluation was completed on the School-Based Family Support Program. This is a joint project with the Department of Education where four social service workers were placed in schools in Regina and Saskatoon to work with families identified by the school or Social Services as having children who may be at risk of abuse or neglect.

The Division is responsible for co-orinating the Department's legislative program and activities, as well as providing technical and policy expertise on regulatory changes, Cabinet submissions, and Orders-in-Council. It provides a co-orinated approach to legislative development within the Department, enabling it to respond effectively to the need for legislative change. In this capacity, the Division facilitated reviews of departmental legislation and co-orinated the amendment process; participated in the review of departmental financial authority and payment process for Non-Government Organizations; and participated in the inter-departmental committee responsible for reviewing the Freedom of Information Regulations.

Human Resources

- Human Resources Management
- Staff Development

Human Resources

The mission of the Human Resources Division is to provide specialized personnel administration and development services to the program delivery areas of the Department.

The Division is organized into two units: Human Resources Management, and Staff Development.

Human Resources Management

The Human Resources Management Unit provides services including:

- maintaining employee records
- processing employee transactions
- advising on position classification and organizational design
- developing and co-ordinating specialized staffing and recruitment strategies
- administering and interpreting collective bargaining agreements and labour legislation
- administering employee benefits
- handling grievances
- developing personnel policy
- counselling of employees

Staff Development

The Staff Development Unit works with the program areas in identifying ongoing employee training and development needs and developing training plans to meet those needs. This includes:

- producing and delivering in-house seminars
- co-ordinating employee participation in Public Service Commission and other external training and education events
- assisting in organizing program conferences
- co-ordinating the employee recognition program
- operating the Department library

Highlights

For 1991-92, the Division work plan stressed continuing improvement of services to the program areas and employees, and appropriate management of tight fiscal resources.

Major activities in 1991-92:

- distributed a newsletter to all department employees on the role and services of the Division, including an introduction of Division staff
- initiated record-keeping systems for key human resources management decisions including such topic areas as pressing necessity leave, outside employment, position classification, and grievances
- introduced the "Registrar" role to provide direct services to all employees regarding information on, and registration for, internal and external training events and programs
- developed, produced, and delivered a new development seminar for managers and supervisors on "Managing Employee Performance Problems"
- assisted in the organization of staff conferences for the Family Services, Young Offenders Program, and Community Living Divisions
- introduced consulting services to departmental work units on "Team Building" and facilitated three such sessions in 1991-92
- assisted in gathering and evaluating management proposals for the Department in preparation for the collective bargaining agreement re-negotiations with the Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union and the Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 600
- facilitated the delivery of 21 different in-house training seminars on such topics as Clear Writing, Creative Problem Solving, Sexual Abuse, Cross-Cultural Awareness, and Supervisory Skills. A total of 98 in-house seminar events were delivered
- introduced "closer to home" delivery of in-house training events to reduce employee travel and accommodation expenses

Support Services

- Regional Support Services
- Budget Management Branch
- Financial Services Branch
- Departmental Services Branch
- Computer Systems Branch

Support Services

The mandate of the Support Services Division is to assist program delivery through financial, administrative, and computer systems support.

Regional Support Services

Support Service staff in the Department's six regions provide administrative, financial, clerical, and reception support to all Social Services' programs.

Major achievements in 1991-92 include:

- completion of a three-year office automation plan for regional offices
- completion of a two-year office consolidation and renovation project in Saskatoon
- development of a training program for receptionists

Budget Management Branch

The Budget Management Branch is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget and managing the fiscal planning and forecasting processes.

1991-92 saw the full implementation of a department-wide automated forecasting system. The forecasting system streamlined and standardized forecasting procedures and improved the management information available for decision making.

The Budget Management staff coordinated preparation of Committee of Finance briefing materials, produced the semi-annual Fact Book, and coordinated the 1991-92 expenditure management plan.

Financial Services Branch

This Branch is responsible for all financial accounting activities in the Department including supplier payments, payroll, accounts receivable, recording revenues, and managing the Department's bank accounts and trust funds.

During 1991-92, the Department received $176.5 million in revenues from all sources including Federal cost-sharing agreements. Of this total, $1.7 million was a direct result of collection efforts in the Financial Services Branch.

In 1991-92, the Branch was also responsible for post audit of the Department's income support programs. Based on a random sample audit of 296 social assistance files, the 1991-92 Saskatchewan Assistance Plan overpayment error rate was determined to be 2.5%. This error rate is less than the error rate standard of 4%.

The Financial Services Branch is also responsible for the administration of 21 trust funds totalling $610,000. The funds are held in trust for residents in the Department's institutions.

Major activities in 1991-92 included:

- amalgamation of Financial Quality Control Unit with the Financial Service Branch
- completion of 6 on-site financial audits in the Department's regional offices and 6 institutional audits

Departmental Services Branch

The Departmental Services Branch manages all properties used by the Department and co-orinates space acquisition, renovations, telephones, environmental initiatives, office furniture and equipment. In addition, the staff maintain an inventory of fixed assets, manage departmental records, design and acquire forms, and provide centralized mail handling, stockroom, and purchasing services.

Major activities in 1991-92 included:

- implementation of an automated inventory control system
- co-orination of capital projects and renovations, including the construction of the Prince Albert Youth Centre and renovations to the Valley View Centre kitchen
- development and implementation of access to information procedures in preparation for the April 1, 1992 proclamation of The Freedom of Information Act.

Computer Systems Branch

The Computer Systems Branch manages and supports the mainframe computer and office automation systems needed to effectively deliver the Department's programs and services. The major systems include the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan System, the Automated Client Index, the Child Care System, the Budget Forecast System, and the Department's internal electronic mail system.

Major achievements in 1991-92:

- implemented a new department-wide electronic mail system, including province-wide training of 1,200 staff. This was completed within existing budget and will provide ongoing cost reductions and time savings

- successfully planned and hosted 1991 federal-provincial Social Services Management Information Systems Workshop in May, 1991

- updated the Department's automated Systems Strategic Plan and began considering potential options for computer services when the current five-year agreement expires on April 1, 1994

- provided support through a centralized Help Desk by responding to over 6,000 requests for service

- coordinated and delivered microcomputer training to 250 staff

Special Investigations

Special Investigations Branch is responsible for investigating suspected criminal abuse of departmental programs and to recommend criminal charges when appropriate.

The Branch completed 210 investigations during the year, with criminal action recommended in 67 cases.

There were 110 successful prosecutions recorded during the year--the majority attributable to previous years' investigations.

Saskatchewan Social Services
1991-92 Expenditure Statement

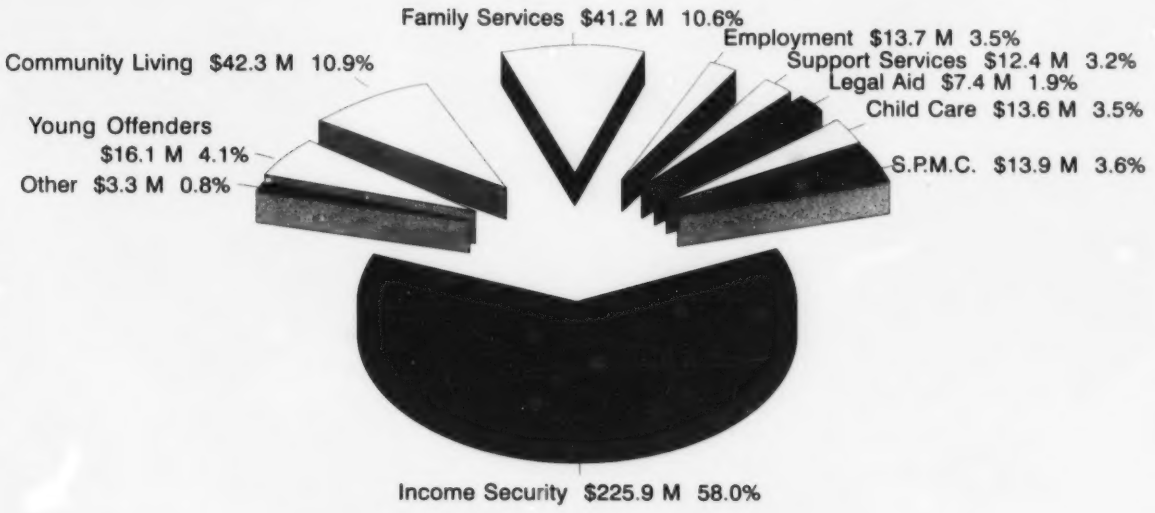
	Approved Budget	Actual (unaudited)
Program Services		
Administration	$ 8,668,900	$ 8,499,360
Income Security	2,335,700	2,241,379
Family Services	3,213,700	3,136,610
Child Care	1,345,000	1,313,445
Community Living	20,048,200	19,912,174
Young Offenders	11,940,200	11,926,208
Regional Operations	29,656,300	29,169,253
Payments to Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation	14,034,000	13,924,729
TOTAL Program Services	**91,242,000**	**90,123,158**
Grants to Local Authorities and Other Third Parties		
Saskatchewan Works	6,568,000	6,145,239
Grants for Child Care	1,640,000	1,628,432
Grants for Family Services	7,685,000	7,460,547
Grants and Allowances for Community Living	20,744,000	20,644,818
TOTAL Grants to Local Authorities and Other Third Parties	**36,637,000**	**35,879,036**
Payments to or on Behalf of Individuals		
Saskatchewan Skills Development Program	6,234,000	6,003,976
Allowances for Child Care	10,500,000	10,554,803
Children's Services	26,169,000	24,632,578
Payment to Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission	7,433,000	7,433,000
Members of Executive Council (Statutory)	36,600	36,610
TOTAL Payments to or on Behalf of Individuals	**50,372,600**	**48,660,967**
Income Security		
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan	205,216,000	209,418,267
Family Income Plan	5,638,000	5,739,496
TOTAL Income Security	**210,854,000**	**215,157,763**
Total Social Services Expenditure	**$ 389,105,600**	**$ 389,820,924**

Saskatchewan Social Services
1991-92 Revenue Statement

	Actual (unaudited)
Sales, Services and Service Fees	
Miscellaneous Medical and Institutional Services	$ 791,252
Other Miscellaneous Services	74,303
Miscellaneous Deductions from Staff Salaries	65,509
TOTAL Sales, Services and Service Fee	**931,064**
Interest, Premium, Discount and Exchange	
Interest on Bank Deposits	9
Profit on Foreign Exchange	78
TOTAL Interest, Premium, Discount and Exchange	**87**
Receipts from Government of Canada	
Canada Assistance Plan	153,916,869
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	1,356,195
Criminal Legal Aid	2,549,649
Employability Enhancement Accord	2,065,000
Young Offenders' Agreement	7,430,928
Special Allowance for Children in Care	1,222,291
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	5,311,049
Other Federal Contributions	7,282
TOTAL Receipts from Government of Canada	**173,859,263**
Other Revenue	
Maintenance Order Revenues	1,071,682
Casual Revenue	20,515
Unemployment Insurance Assignment Revenue	727
Repayment - Public Assistance	485,245
Refund of Previous Years' Expenditures	123,782
TOTAL Other Revenue	**1,701,951**
Total Social Services Revenue	**$ 176,492,365**

Figure 1

Saskatchewan Social Services
1991-92 Expenditure by Program


Family Services $41.2 M 10.6%
Employment $13.7 M 3.5%
Support Services $12.4 M 3.2%
Legal Aid $7.4 M 1.9%
Child Care $13.6 M 3.5%
S.P.M.C. $13.9 M 3.6%
Income Security $225.9 M 58.0%
Community Living $42.3 M 10.9%
Young Offenders $16.1 M 4.1%
Other $3.3 M 0.8%

Total Expenditure = $389.8 M

S.P.M.C.: Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation

Figure 2

Saskatchewan Social Services
Actual Expenditure vs. Budget
1990-91 and 1991-92

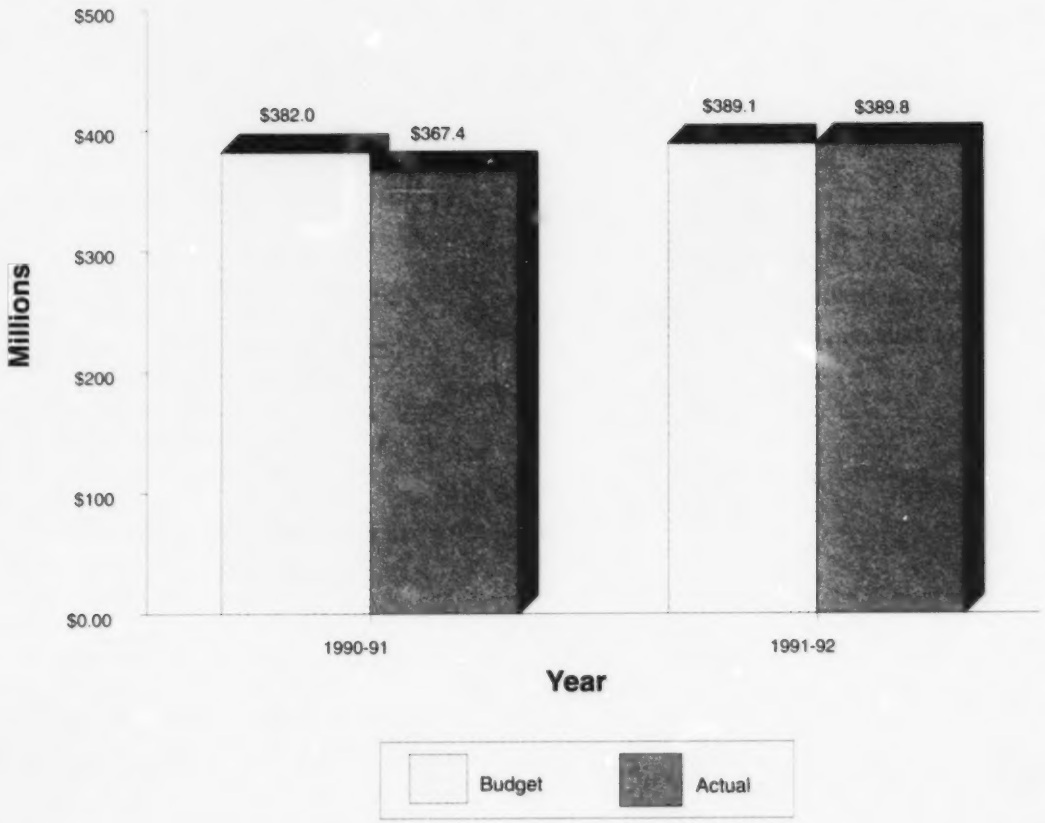
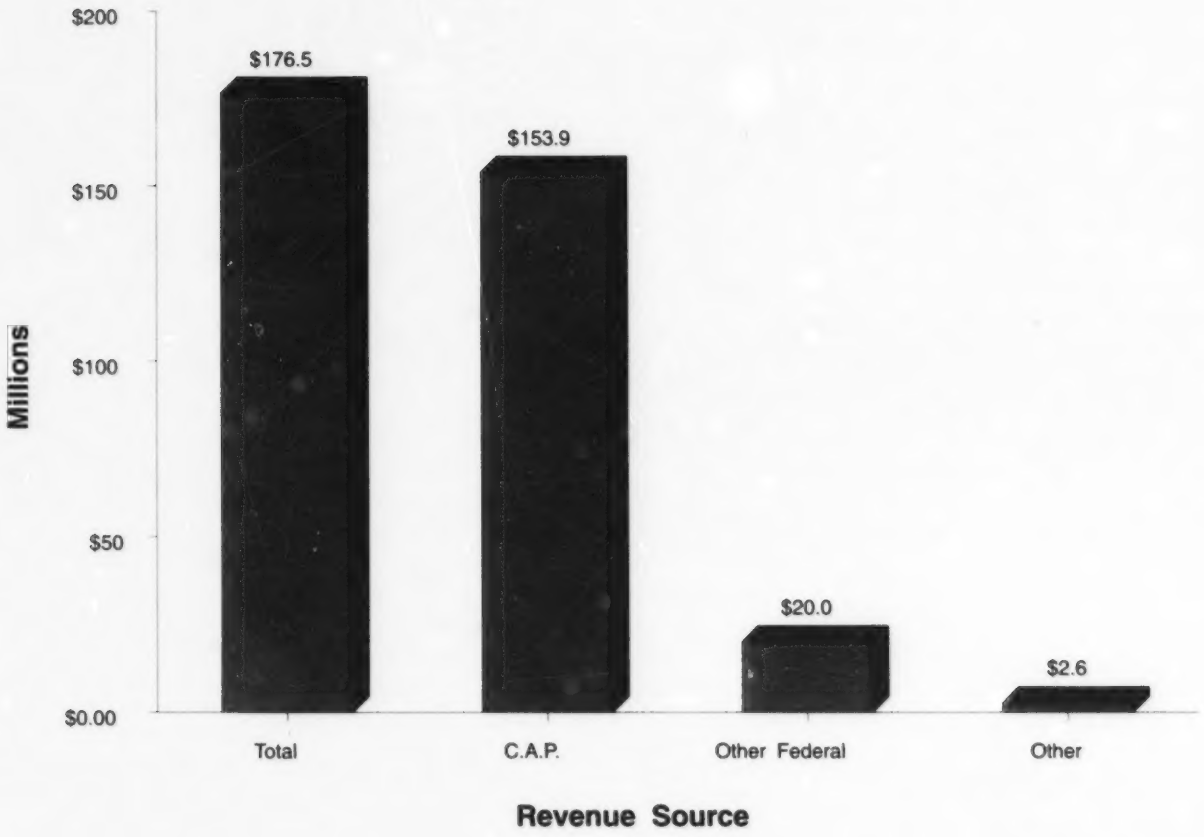


Figure 3

Saskatchewan Social Services
Revenue by Source
1991-92



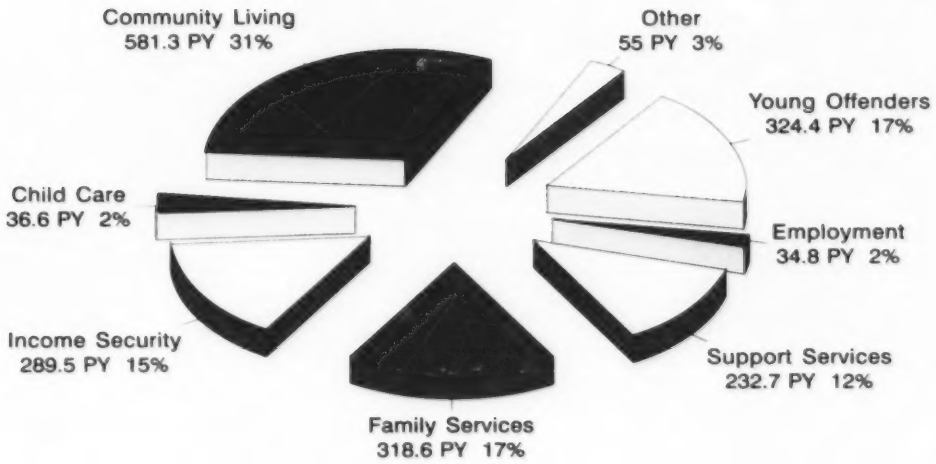
C.A.P.: Canada Assistance Plan

Other Federal: Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Criminal Legal Aid, Young Offenders' Agreement, Special Allowances for Children in Care, and Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

Other: Sales, Services and Service Fees, Maintenance Orders, Repayment of Public Assistance, Casual and Miscellaneous Revenue

Figure 4

Saskatchewan Social Services
1991-92 Person Year Budget Allocation
Summary by Program



Total Person Years = 1,872.9

For further information,
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